



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Étude de Psychologie Sociale. Par G. TARDE. Paris: V. Giard et Brière, 1898. Pp. 326.

THIS volume is a collection of essays, most of which originally appeared as contributions to periodicals and the proceedings of societies. In many cases one recognizes materials which have been organized into the more comprehensive system of Tarde as presented in his three volumes: *Les lois de l'imitation*, *La logique sociale*, *L'opposition universelle*. The rather miscellaneous character of the contents of this recent book is evident from a glance at the list of essays, which includes:

La sociologie.	La jeunesse criminelle.
Les deux éléments de la sociologie.	Souvenirs de transports judiciaires.
Le transformisme social.	La graphologie.
L'idée de l' "organisme social."	Sympathie et synthèse.
Criminalité et santé sociale.	La sociologie de M. Giddings.
La criminalité professionnelle.	Crimes, délits, contraventions.

The first paper, on "Sociology," is a clear account of the various analogies by which social relationships have been interpreted. It is designed to show how the mechanical and organic conceptions have given way to the psychological method of explanation. It can hardly be said that anything new appears in these pages, but the treatment is at once vigorous and attractive.

The second essay, on "The Two Elements of Sociology," is inspired by Durkheim's theory of the objectivity of social phenomena. Tarde attacks this point of view with all the force of his logic and ridicule. He insists that the rôle of consciousness is the chief part in the social drama. He characterizes very cleverly the tendency to explain social phenomena by means of terms which are themselves simply labels for mystery. Thus, he remarks, "there is a fetich, a *deus ex machina*, which the newer sociologists use as an 'open sesame' whenever they are embarrassed, and it is high time to call attention to this abuse, which is really becoming a source of anxiety. This talismanic explanation is *le milieu*. When this word is invoked, all has been said" (p. 78).

The discussion of "Social Evolution" is in reality a review of De Greef's volume. As we should expect, Tarde criticises what he regards as the *doctrinaire* theory of the Belgian professor, whom he declares to be too much dominated by the Comtean tradition.

In the paper on "The Idea of the Social Organism" Tarde finds

an opportunity to deal another series of blows at the old organic analogy. He reiterates the familiar "differences" and ingeniously adds to the number. One is convinced, from the reading of this essay, that the fundamental ideas of the organic concept have really been "generalized," as Baldwin would say, and incorporated into the thinking and terminology of the science, while the countless details of similarity and difference have practically been rejected and will be more and more ignored.

Of the other essays little need be said. They deal largely with technical criminal and judicial questions. The American reader is impressed by the serious way in which "Graphology" is treated. There are references to a growing literature, to a scientific terminology, and to other evidences of systematic study of the "physiognomy of handwriting."

The essay on Giddings' system is perhaps chiefly an exchange of compliments with the American sociologist. Tarde treats Giddings' work with great respect. While here and there he makes a mild criticism (*petit reproche*), on the whole the essay may be described as an appreciation. The French apostle of imitation does not, however, seem to be greatly impressed by "consciousness of kind." Indeed, this alliterative phrase loses much of its mystical magic when it is transformed into *conscience d'espèce*.

As a whole, the volume does not, of course, rank with the more systematic works of the same author, but it presents in an attractive form a variety of problems of current interest in several departments of social science.

GEORGE E. VINCENT.

A Study of Mary Wollstonecraft and the Rights of Woman. By EMMA RAUSCHENBUSCH-CLOUGH, PH.D. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898. Pp. iv + 234.

WE rather expect on taking up a book with this title by a woman to encounter some extreme views and statements, but we find nothing of the kind in this case. The volume is a very careful and sufficiently exhaustive study of a remarkable and lovable woman, a kindred spirit of Shelley, Byron, Tom Paine, Godwin, and the revolutionists of her day, but one whose impatience of social restraint was tempered with a most striking and consistent display of good sense—so far as her theories are concerned, at any rate: in her practices she was less fortunate.